

# Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,040.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1798.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

This Day is Published,

By WILLIAM CAREW and ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE,

In One large Volume Octavo—price 6s. in boards.

**DISCOURSES**

Preached on Several Occasions.

By JOHN KERR, D.D.

One of the Ministers of the Old Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, **SKETCHES and HINTS of CHURCH HISTORY**, Two Vols. 12mo.—7s. bound.

INTIMATION.

A NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY will be opened by JAMES WATSON, No. 40. South Bridge, on Monday the 19th inst. with a Choice Collection of the latest VOYAGES, HISTORY, NOVELS, TRAVELS, BIOGRAPHY, &c. &c. N.B.—A Sale of Books and Stationery to make room for the Library. EDIN. Nov. 17. 1798.

**WILLIAM RICHARDSON, WOOLLEN DRAFTER, (Acting Partner of the late BUCHAN, HUNTER & COMPANY) Opposite the King's Arms Tavern, High Street, EDINBURGH.**

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he is just returned from London, &c. where he has purchased of the newest fashion, and best quality, a variety of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, which he is determined to sell on a light profit—Superfine Cloths, in all the variety of fashion. Ditto Water-proof, which are as light for wear as any Superfine whatever. Blues, Scarlets, and Blacks, not to be surpassed either in quality of colour, anywhere. Ladies Cloths, and Casimeres. Second and Livery ditto, in variety. Yard-wide ditto. Duffels, and Hunters Cloths, for Great Coats, &c. Waistcoats and Breeches Stuffs, in all the variety of fashion, for better and ordinary wear. Gloves, Stockings, and Nightcaps. Flannels, Thick and Thin, great choice. Indian Muslin for Neckcloths. Gold and Silver Lace and Epaulets. Gorgets, Sashes, and Sword-knots. Hat Trimmings and Regulation Feathers. Regimental and other Uniform Buttons. Among a handsome assortment of Waistcoats are a few of Nelson's Belts.

London-made HATS, Round and Cock'd, different shapes. WATER-PROOF SILK HATS. UNIFORM ARTICLES will be furnished on low terms. A Copy of the Commander in Chief's Orders for the New Form of Clothing to be worn by the Officers of the Line upon the 24th December next, may be seen as above. In the course of next week W. R. will, besides his ordinary Stock, receive some Thousand Yards of CASSIMERES, all colours, for Wholesale, which will be found well worth the attention of the Trade—Dealers in the Country will have an opportunity of supplying themselves on very liberal terms.

TO FAMILIES

In the Ancient and extended Royalty of this City, having Water Pipes.

THE SUPERINTENDANT of WATER intimates to all concerned, to secure their Pipes and Cocks against the effects of the frost, by having them immediately covered with straw and ropes, and to cover the cocks without doors with a wooden box. Not to be repeated.

BEEF WANTED.

FROM Ten to Fifteen Tons of good OX BEEF, not under six hundred weight each, to be killed in Leith, and delivered in a month. Proposals made to Mr John Thomson, jun. agent victualler. LEITH, November 17, 1798.

A DISTILLER OR BREWER.

Wanted immediately, A PERSON properly qualified, and well recommended, principally to conduct the Mashing and Fermentation Department of the Distillery at Craighend, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Proprietor, Mr James Miller, at Craighend.

N.B. None need apply but persons of real abilities.

SUGAR, RUM, &c.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and COMPANY will expose to public SALE, on Tuesday the 4th of December, at their Counting-house, Leith, (To begin at eleven o'clock forenoon)

About 270 Hogheads - of RAW SUGAR.  
- 40 Tires - Ditto.  
- 50 Barrels - Ditto.  
- 135 Puncheons - RUM in Bond.  
- 18 Hogheads - Ditto ditto.  
- 6 Tires and 3 Bags - COFFEE in Bond.  
- 15 Bags - PIMENTO.

Imported in the Roselle, Captain DAVID GOURLAY, and Dart Captain COLEMAN, from Jamaica.

Samples to be seen as above.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by AUCTION. Upon Thursday the 22d day of November inst. in a large Warehouse in Register Street, behind Prince's Street.

A Very Neat and Select Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family of fashion, consisting of handsome Dining Tea and Card Tables, beautiful Side Board, Writing Table, Parlour, Drawing Room, and other Chairs; excellent Beds, Drawers, a very beautiful Wardrobe, Mirrors, a number of Bedsteads, as good as new; several good Wilton and Scotch Carpets; with a considerable assortment of Kitchen Articles, a good Jack, &c. &c.—An excellent Time Piece. Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.

DALGLISH & FORREST.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A VESSEL, from 100 to 200 tons burden, to load a cargo at LEITH for LEITH or a port in St. George's Channel. Apply to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh.

N.B.—Merchants or Manufacturers having goods to ship may apply as above.

AT LEITH,

For Maria Bras and Montego Bay, Jamaica, THE NEW SHIP ROSELLE, DAVID GOURLAY Master, Will be ready to take in goods by the 1st December, and sail 1st January, with or without convey.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SIBBALD & Co. Leith, or Capt. Gourlay. The Roselle is provided with letters of marque, well armed, sails fast, copper-bottom'd, and has good accommodation for passengers.

Tradesmen, Clerks, and those bred to husbandry and country work, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Old Shipping Company's Packet, LONDON and BERWICK PACKET, JEREMIAH WARD Master, Will take in goods till Thursday at one o'clock afternoon, when she will sail.

Shipping Co's Office, Leith, November 17, 1798.

LINEN DRAPERY.

MICKLEHORN & SCOTT, No. 13. east side South Bridge, respectfully beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they have at present on hand a very Complete and Extensive Assortment of GOODS in the LINEN DRAPERY Line, among which are—

7-8ths and 4-4th Linens, of a very strong fabric.  
9-8ths, 5-4ths, and 6-4ths Sheetings.  
Russia Sheetings, Ducks, and Tweels.  
Scotch and French Cambrics.  
Long Lawns.  
Damaak and Diaper Table Cloths, in a great variety of patterns.  
Which they sell upon the most reasonable terms.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS, AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Established 1793. NO. 439, STRAND—LONDON.

ROBERT LADBROKE, Esq. Chairman.

WILLIAM MORLAND, Esq. M.P. Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.

Stamp Brookbank, Esq. Charles Blucke, Esq. John Clements, Esq. Simeon Droz, Esq. Thomas Philip Hampton, Esq. Benjamin Kingston, Esq. W. Luffington, Esq. M. P. and Alderman. J. C. Lettison, M.D. John Prinsep, Esq. Isaac Sage, Esq. The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird Stamp Brookbank, Esq. Robert Ladbroke, Esq. W. Luffington, Esq. M. P. and Alderman. James Sibbald, Esq. AUDITORS. John Hollier, Esq. David Thomas, Esq. Mr R. Skelton, Secreter and Actuary. William Leigh, Esq. Solicitor.

THIS Society, finding that the benefits of their institution has extended itself very considerably, have been able to make a great diminution in their Premiums upon Lives, &c. which are now rated as in the first sheet annexed.

For the convenience of the Public, they have appointed as their Agents in this country,

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, EDINBURGH, and JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Merchant, GLASGOW.

Of whom every information may be had, either for Insurances or Annuities, and by whom Annuities will be paid, and printed proposals given out gratis.

Premiums for insuring roof on the life of a healthy person, within the limits of Europe, but not upon the seas:

Age	One Year.	Seven Years.	Life.
8	L. s. d. 0 18 8	L. s. d. 1 2 6	L. s. d. 1 19 6
16	1 0 1	1 5 0	2 1 8
20	1 8 7	1 10 11	2 5 9
30	2 14 11	1 16 8	2 16 0
40	2 2 8	2 6 7	3 11 3
50	2 17 10	3 3 8	4 14 6
60	4 2 0	4 11 6	6 13 8
67	5 10 9	6 11 5	9 0 8

Thus, a person of the age of 20, by an annual payment of 21 17s. 6d. or 21s. 9d. per cent. during the continuance of his life may secure, at his death, roof to his widow, children, or any one he pleases.

Agents are also appointed in several towns in the north of England, viz.—

PETER HUNTER, Esq. Attorney at Law, DURHAM.

Mr THOMAS PATTEN, Merchant, NEWCASTLE.

Messrs. CHRISTOPHER & JAMETT, STOCKTON.

Mr JOHN WARE, Printer, WHITEHAVEN.

N.B. No additional premium is taken on the lives of those who are in the Militia, or Volunteer Corps, for the defence and security of the Kingdom, while in Great Britain.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WHEREAS the time now approaches for taking out and recording CERTIFICATES, in terms of the statute 25th of his present Majesty, cap. 80.

Intimation is hereby made to all persons acting as Solicitors, Attorneys, Agents, or Procurators, in any of his Majesty's Courts, or in any other Courts in Scotland holding Pleas, That those who fail to take out and record their certificates on or before the 30th November inst. will be sued for the statutory penalty of FIFTY POUNDS.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, } GEORGE BUCHAN, Solicitor. Nov. 15, 1798.

TO LET,

A LARGE and ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE in Charlotte Square.

For particulars apply to Mr Lamb, upholsterer.

BERWICKSHIRE—PARISH OF ECCLES.

To LET, at Candlemas 1799.

THE FARM of EASTER MAINS, at present in the possession of William Lochie, consists of 205 English acres—and for the encouragement of officers, the Proprietor will add 38 English acres of rich infield Land, highly manured with lime, dung, and compost.

Nearly the fifth part of the present farm has been fallowed, limed, and dunged, and the crop of this year has produced very great returns.

Enquiries to be made of Mr James Veitch of Mersington, Mr Adam Watson, writer in Dunee, or the Proprietor at Bessborough.

SALE of SUBJECTS IN DUNKELD.

To be sold by roup, within the Duke's Arms Inn, Dunkeld, on Saturday the 24th November current, between the hours of three and five afternoon.

ALL and Whole these Two large BACK TENEMENTS SMALL HOUSE adjoining, and PIECE of WASTE GROUND, which sometime belonged to John Cameron, saddler, and afterwards to Robert Cameron, his son, lying on the south side of the town of Dunkeld, opposite to the Cross possessed by Mr Gourlay and others.

For particulars apply to John Fisher, writer in Dunkeld.

ELEGANT HOUSE at HADDINGTON.

To be sold by public roup, in the Town-house of Haddington, on Thursday the 22d day of November current, at three o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitunday first, o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitunday first, o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitunday first, o'clock afternoon.

THE Whole of that LARGE and ELEGANT TENEMENT of HOUSES, with a back Court, Stables, and other Offices in the burgh of Haddington, as presently possessed by Mr Vetch of Caponflat, and fit to accommodate any genteel family.

For farther particulars application may be made to any of the Magistrates, or to the Town-clerk.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

To be sold by roup, upon Monday the 14th day of January next, in the Shaker's Coffee-house, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in St James's Square, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniences, which belonged to the late Mr Gilbert Mair, writer in Edinburgh, and now possessed by Mrs Mair, being the third story above the pavement of the new tenement near the Register Office, built by Robert and Alexander Sheriffs and Richard Thomson.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, two closets and cellar, lying on the east side of Carrubber's Close, and near the foot thereof, entering by a tranche from the said Close, and being the first storey up the turnpike stair from said tranche, which belonged to the said Gilbert Mair, and is now possessed by Mrs Carre. This subject is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, upon the old plan.

For particulars, apply to John Scott, W. S. who will show the title deeds, and articles of roup. The possessors of the subjects will show the premises.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

This Day

BEGAN DRAWING IN DUBLIN.

TICKETS & SHARES.

In the greatest variety of Numbers.

Are now Selling at

THE STATE LOTTERY OFFICE

OF

THOMSONS & CO. No. 2. South Bridge, Edinburgh.

Where

In last NOVEMBER IRISH LOTTERY, No. 8,447. a

Prize of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, was sold, and the

value paid on demand; besides many other Capitals too numerous to mention.

The Patent Lists of each day's drawing will arrive at this Office every morning during the drawing.

The Ticket is expected on

THURSDAY NEXT.

Till then Tickets and Shares may be purchased the same as at any former period before the drawing began.

All Tickets and Shares sold after that date will be WARRANTED UNDRAWN to the latest accounts.

Half, L. 4 40 Eighth, 1 20

Fourth, 2 30 Sixteenth, 0 10

Registering, Sixpence each Number.

Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes GRATIS.

COUNTY OF KINROSS LAND TAX.

WE, the COMMISSIONERS appointed for putting in execution the act of George the Third, for the Redemption and Purchase of the LAND TAX for this County, do hereby give notice, That we will meet upon Wednesday the 21st of November current, within the Court-room of Kinross, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the same place and hour every Wednesday following till the 25th December next, the time limited by the act within which offers by persons entitled to preference intending to contract for their land tax must be made.

And we give intimation to all persons entitled to preference, who are desirous of redeeming their land tax, usually called the King's Cess, that they will, without delay, produce to John Skelton, Clerk of Supply of this County, a description in writing of their properties, the land tax of which they mean to redeem, and two of the Commissioners of Supply will grant a schedule or certificate of such land tax, and which schedule or certificate, accompanied by a signed offer by the Heritor or his Agent for such redemption, and evidence of their title, will fall to be lodged with the said John Skelton, our Clerk, and that either on or before the 1st November current, or on or before any of the other days hereby appointed, that the contracts directed by the act may be entered into, on or before the 25th December next. The offers will be considered in the order they are lodged with the Clerk, so that Heritors should not delay giving them in.

And where they decline redeeming by a writing under their hand, then the persons in remainder are entitled to the next preference, either upon the said 25th December next, or down to the 25th March 1799, agreeable to the act; they applying and producing the like evidence with the Heritors. We also give intimation to all persons entitled to a preference, and to persons in remainder, where a preference is declined, whose land tax does not exceed 25l. Sterling annually, that they are entitled, betwixt and the 25th December next, to redeem, by a joint trustee, who falls to produce schedules, certificates, and offers, in like manner as those whose land tax exceeds that sum.

JO. SKELTON.

GEO. GRAHAM.

JAS. STEDMAN.

HUGH HAY.

MICHAEL HENDERSON.

N.B.—Those Heritors whose valuations are in cumulo, should apply to the Commissioners of Supply for the purpose of having such cumulo valuation divided, and the land tax separately ascertained, so as to enable Heritors to redeem the same, as is by the act provided.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH LAND TAX.

WE, the COMMISSIONERS for the redemption of the LAND TAX of the County of Roxburgh, having met here this day, do hereby give notice to all such persons as are entitled to a preference in the purchase of the Land Tax by the Act of Parliament, and who intend to avail themselves thereof, that they lodge with Mr Walter Riddell, writer in Jedburgh, our Clerk, Certificates to the amount of the Land Tax proposed to be redeemed according to the form prescribed by the act, on or before the 25th of December next. And we appoint our next meeting to be held here, upon Wednesday the 2d day of January 1799, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when we will be ready to enter into contracts in terms of the Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM OLIVER

ADAM OGILVIE

DAVID SIMPSON

THOAS OGILVIE.

JEDBURGH, 15th Nov. 1798.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL LAND TAX.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Redemption and Purchase of the LAND TAX in this County, having met here this day, agreeable to advertisement, in pursuance of the Act of the 26th of King George the Third, cap. 60. hereby give notice, That they will hold a Meeting on Saturday the 24th day of November current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Inveraray; and at the same place and hour every Wednesday following till the 25th of December next, the time limited by the act, within which offers by persons entitled to preference, that is, persons in possession of lands, and drawing the rents and profits thereof, intending to Contract for their Land Tax, must be made.

All persons entitled to such preference, who are desirous of redeeming their Land Tax, usually called the King's Cess, are hereby required, without delay, to produce to JOHN BROOKS, writer in Inveraray, Clerk to the Commissioners for the redemption and purchase of the Land Tax, a schedule or description in writing of their properties, the Land Tax of which they propose to redeem, and two of the Commissioners of Supply will grant a certificate of such Land Tax, which schedule or certificate, accompanied with a signed offer by the Heritor, or his agent, for such a redemption, and evidence of their title, will fall to be lodged with the said John Brooks, and that on or before the 24th day of November current, or on or before any of the other days hereby appointed, that the contract directed by the act may be entered into on or before the said 25th of December next.

The offers will be considered in the order they are lodged with the Clerk, so that Heritors should not delay giving them in.

And where heritors decline redeeming by a writing under their hand, then the persons in remainder are entitled to the next preference, either before the said 25th of December next, or down to the 25th of March 1799, agreeable to the act, they applying and producing the like evidence with Heritors.

Intimation is also given to all persons entitled to preference, and to persons in remainder where preference may be declined, whose Land Tax does not exceed twenty-five shillings Sterling annually, that they are entitled, at any time before the 25th of December next, to redeem by a joint trustee, who falls to produce schedules, certificates, and offers, in like manner as those whose Land Tax exceeds that sum.

By Order of the Commissioners.

Inveraray, Nov. 15, 1798. JOHN BROOKS, Clk.

Persons wishing for information concerning the objects of this advertisement, may apply to the said John Brooks.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have Claims on the Estate of the late ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq. some time Lord Provost of Edinburgh; ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq. his son; the Trustees of the said Alexander Kincaid, junior; or upon MARK and CHARLES KERR, late his Majesty's Printers and Stationers for Scotland, are requested to lodge the same with Mr John Pitcairn, at his ware-room in the Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh, betwixt and Whitunday next; and those who are indebted to these concerns will please pay their accounts to him immediately. As the business is intended to be closed, prosecutions will immediately be commenced against such of the Company's debtors as shall not comply with this notice.

Edin. Nov. 16. 1798.

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE.

Devoted to the Poor Cause, &c.

JOHN WHITE and CO.

Most respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that

THIS DAY,

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGAN DRAWING

in DUBLIN.

The TICKETS and SHARES are selling in the greatest variety of numbers, and on the Lowest Terms, at their Office.

Where the MOST AUTHENTIC LISTS of each Day's drawing WILL ARRIVE EVERY MORNING.

The first is expected on Saturday 24th inst.—till then, TICKETS and SHARES may be purchased with equal safety as at any former period—those sold afterwards will be WARRANTED UNDRAWN to the latest accounts.

Commissioners with Cash, or Bills at a short date, executed on same terms as if personally present.

Schemes gratis—Letters, post paid, duly answered.

ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD,

IN THE XXXth REGIMENT of FOOT, presently quartered in the neighbourhood of Cork, Ireland.

For particulars enquire at Mr Swinton, Queen's Street.

SALE OF THE LAND TAX.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

AT the First Meeting of the COMMISSIONERS appointed for the Sale of the LAND TAX for the County of Kincardine, held within the Sheriff Court-house in Stonehaven, on the 14th day of November 1798—

ALEXANDER BURNETT, Esq. of Strachan, Sheriff Depute of the County.

Robert William Duff, Esq. of Fettercairn,

Geo. Robertson Scott, Esq. of Benholm,

John Brand, Esq. of Laureston,

Commissioners for the sale.

The Commissioners made choice of John Burnett, writer in Stonehaven, to be their Clerk, and appointed their next meeting at this place, on the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock noon, and their third meeting to be at Bervie, on Saturday the 21st of December next, within the house of James Wemyss, vintner, at 12 o'clock forenoon. In the meantime, the Commissioners directed their Clerk to insert an advertisement in the Aberdeen Journal, Edinburgh Mercury, Courant, and Advertiser, intimating that the Commissioners will be ready at their said meeting, on the 21st of December, to enter into contracts in terms of the act—and requesting that all persons desirous of redeeming, and purchasing their land tax, will lodge with the Clerk certificates of the amount of their land tax, with schedules of the lands upon which it is assessed, according to the form prescribed by the act; and also to intimate, that such schedules and certificates must be lodged in such time as to allow the contracts of the sale to be entered into before the 25th of December next, which is the time limited by the act, within which offers by proprietors, intending to contract for their land tax, must be made. The Clerk was likewise desired to give intimation in the foregoing papers, of the next and subsequent meetings of the Commissioners.

AL. BURNETT.

ROBERT W. DUFF

JOHN BRAND.

GEO. ROBERTSON SCOTT.

JOHN BURNETT, Clerk.

DUMBARTON-SHIRE LAND TAX.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the SALE of the LAND TAX in the county of Dumbarton, having met this day, in pursuance of the act 26th of King George the Third, cap. 60. do hereby give notice, That they will hold their future Meetings at Burnside, in the village of Old Kilpatrick, upon Monday the 26th of November current, Monday the 10th, and Monday the 24th of December next, at mid-day; and upon the intermediate Mondays, being Monday the 3d, and Monday the 17th of December, two Commissioners will attend at the Towns in Glasgow, at twelve o'clock, when offers by persons entitled to preference, intending to contract for their Land Tax will be received, viz. All persons who are in the actual possession of, or immediately entitled to the rents and profits of the lands charged with the Land Tax; and which preference continues to the 25th of December next, from which time to the 25th of March next, heirs of entail, and others entitled to the reversion of estates, will have the like preference—after which time all persons whatever may purchase Land Tax not then sold or redeemed.

The Commissioners having appointed Neil and Alexander Campbell, writers in Dumbarton, their clerks, they will furnish intending purchasers with schedules, and give the proper information how to proceed in purchasing the land-tax in said county.

J. DENNISTOUN, } Commis-  
H. GLASSFORD, } sioners.  
J. HAMILTON, }  
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

DUMBARTON, Nov. 15, 1798.

VOGRIE PARKS GRAZING.

HORSES will be taken in at VOGRIE, which lies ten miles south of Edinburgh, from this time to the 15th of March next, and from that time to the 15th of May, upon the following terms:

There is to be paid for each Horse Sevenpence per night to the 15th March, and from that period to the 15th May Ninepence per night, over and above One Shilling and Sixpence. The owners of the horses may take them away at any time, previously paying what is due for them. No stoned or diseased horses will be admitted. The proprietor of the ground is not to be liable for accidents, or for bridles or saddles left at Vogie. The horses will be regularly stabled every night, kept well littered, and get as much good withered hay as they can eat. Such as are vicious will be kept in separate divisions. During the day they will be turned out to grass, except in very bad weather, or when the ground is covered with snow, at which time they will be kept upon hay; but if the weather is clear, the horses will be turned out for exercise for two or three hours. The horses are taken in by John Amos, the overseer, at Vogie.

&lt;



The Refacteur of the 9th Brumaire (October 30), gives the following account of Bonaparte's expedition:—"Fortune has frustrated the hopes of Government, and the efforts of the brave Bonaparte, who commanded the expedition that failed from Brest, in order to succour the United Irishmen; one of these mishaps, which it is not in the power of prudence to foresee or controul, threw that division, during the night, into the midst of an English fleet. The dawn of day discovered at the same time both the land they were in search of, and an enemy's force far superior to ours. An action immediately commenced, but courage was obliged to yield to numbers. This unfortunate event was moreover preceded by circumstances which render it still more deplorable."

More than three fourths of the troops destined for the expedition of Ireland, were to sail from Brest, the remainder from Rochefort. Every thing was so settled and combined that the same wind enabled Savary, who commanded the Rochefort division, and Bonaparte, who commanded that of Brest, to set sail at the same time. The troops were embarked; every thing belonging to them, together with the necessary warlike stores and ammunition, were on board; every thing was ready, and the money required by Generals Hardy and Humbert, was drawn for on the Bank in cash, and the necessary orders and advice were given at the Treasury. On the 10th Thermidor (July 28th), two couriers extraordinary were dispatched from Paris, one to Brest, and the other to Rochefort, each bearing orders to set sail on the first breath of a favourable wind. General Humbert touched the cash that was destined for him, paid the troops under his command, and the division commanded by Savary, which conducted him to Ireland, put to sea on the 17th Thermidor (August 4th).

As Brest, on the contrary, General Hardy neither finds wherewith to pay the troops, nor the other funds that had been promised him, and on the 15th Thermidor (August 2nd), he sent back the extraordinary courier, to announce that nothing but the absolute want of pecuniary means prevented him from sailing. Mean time the Chief of Division, Savary, reached Killala on the 5th (Aug. 22), where he disembarked his troops. Had the Chief of Division, Bonaparte, sailed, he would have failed the same course, and landed at the same point. The enemy had not then any fleet on the Irish coast, nor had he taken any of the measures which he has since adopted, and which he had persisted in regarding as superfluous. The force under Humbert, supported by troops not less courageous, and three times more numerous, would not have surrendered; Ireland would have been completely detached from England, or at least the French would have doubtless supported themselves in that country in the imposing posture, victory and success. But fate ordained it not, and how painful must it not be to reflect that the whole of these disasters are occasioned from the nonpayment of the funds ordered by the Directory, and which should have been transmitted in time when circumstances were of such urgency and importance."

The French frigate *Romaine*, one of the ships which escaped from the action of the 12th ult., is arrived at Brest. The Captain, in his account of the engagement, states, that the Republican ships performed prodigies of valour against a force very superior in number, and that the *Hoche* sustained the attack of three English ships. He admits the capture of that ship, with *la Coquille*, *Ambascade* and *Bellona* frigates, but was ignorant of the fate of *l'Immortelle*, *la Loire*, and *la Refolue*, which have also been captured by the British cruisers. *La Biche* sloop of war, another of the vessels belonging to the Brest squadron, returned to that port on the 22d ult.

A letter from the Hague, dated October 28, says, "The English squadron which cruizes off Dunkirk is daily reinforced, yet the armament destined against Ireland continues to be fitted out with the utmost activity in that port. Numerous English ships are still cruising off the Texel, but they have not yet made any attempt to land, and every thing remains quiet in the Texel. On the 23d ult. two Batavian frigates set sail from the Helder, with some French infantry and Batavian artillery on board, but on account of the weather falling calm, they are yet at anchor in the Gut."

## MECHLIN—October 33.

General Beguinot arrived here from Brussels in the night of the 21st Oct. to meet the rebels upon the road to Antwerp and the environs. Having set out on the morning of the 22d with his troops, peasants armed with fuses and guns, availing themselves of his departure by the gate of Antwerp, got into the city by the gate of Louvain, and committed the greatest excesses, destroyed the Tree of Liberty, tore the tri-coloured standard, and pillaged the Maison de Commune. The General, happily informed in time of this event, returned instantly to the town and dispersed them. Several were killed, and many taken prisoners. At night the following proclamation, which places Mechlin in a state of siege, was, by his order, published by flambeaux, and by sound of trumpet.

## ARMY OF ENGLAND.

## TWENTY-FOURTH MILITARY DIVISION.

## PROCLAMATION.

BARTHELEMI FRANÇOIS BEGUINOT, Commandant of the Departments of the Dyle, of Gemappe, and of the two Nethe, to the Inhabitants of the Canton of Malines and the neighbouring Communes.

## CITIZENS,

The sacred Tree of Liberty has been cut down on the spot. The tri-coloured flag has been torn down.—The prisons have been thrown open.—The sanctuary of the laws has been violated, and the archives which it contained burnt and destroyed. The Republicans have been assassinated, and frightful scenes are passing under your eyes. There are nevertheless the inhabitants of Belgium who have thus despised the laws of the French Republic. Whatever may be their senseless projects, whoever has been their perfidious agents to incite them, I declare the place of Malines in a state of siege, as well for the purpose of preventing the effects of this dreadful insurrection, as to grant protection to the peaceable inhabitants against all attacks of the ill-disposed. I invite in consequence that the well-disposed may retire peaceably into their houses after night-fall, unless they should be provided with lights. Those who shall be found without them shall be conducted to the Commandant of the Gendarmerie. I consequently require that the Municipal Administration of the Canton of Malines shall cause the present proclamation to be printed, published, and posted up in both languages, to the number of two thousand copies.

BEGUINOT.

Head-quarters, Malines, 1st Brumaire, 7th year of the French Republic, Oct. 24.

NOVEMBER 16.

Among the presentations yesterday at the Levee, were Mr Beresford from Ireland, and the Honourable Brigadier-General Maitland, and Lieutenant-Colonel Littlehales, upon their return from St Domingo, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

Wednesday a Council was held in the closet after the levee, when the speech for opening the approaching Parliamentary Session was produced, and read a first time.

It is generally supposed that Mr Pitt will bring forward his scheme of finance immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

It was a proud day yesterday to look on Lloyd's books, and see the arrival of five French ships of the line, captured in the Levant, and of two or three frigates taken by Sir J. B. Warren. Admiral Nelson is gone to destroy the transports at Alexandria, and not to blockade Malta, as stated in some of the papers. Malta can be blockaded with a very small force.

Admiral Waldegrave, who is just returned from the Newfoundland station, speaks of an action having been fought off Tenerife by Captain Blackwood, in his majesty's ship *Brilliant*, of 28 nine pounders, with two large Spanish frigates, the result of which adds another laurel to those so often gained by our brave tars.

As Captain Blackwood was passing Tenerife, these frigates were at anchor, but came out after him. They failed to very fail, that although he had all the sail possible, they came up with him. Finding that he could not get away, he threw his own ship athwart the hawser of the enemy's, and by a well-directed fire he raked her, so as to disable her for a time from giving any assistance to the other ship that was coming up fast, which he also disabled by the same successful manœuvre of dropping a stern of her. After giving her a smart trimming, he effected his escape with very little damage.

The passengers by the Prince of Wales packet, from Lisbon, are, Lieutenant-General Trigg, late Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and retine; Lieutenant Bathurst, Dr Langford, Reverend Mr Stafford, Messrs Lucas, D'Angoffe, Metzina, Bowen, Ridor, Rhode, and Gahn, and Miss Raikes.

The average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 31st day of October 1798, is, *Sixty-seven Shillings and Eleven Pence Three Farthings*, per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

Saturday morning, Barton, the Attorney, was brought from the Fleet Prison to the Court of Common Pleas. It was stated that the prisoner had written a very voluminous libel on himself; this he procured to be printed, and then brought his action against the printer for defamation; but in this he was non-suited, and sent to prison for costs attending the prosecution. He now fought to effect his liberation under the provisions in the *Lords' Act*; but Mr Cooper undertaking to pay him his sixpences (groats), he was sent back to prison.

Two Hamburg mails remain due.

## LISBON, Nov. 4.

On the 27th October, all the French prizes except *Le Peuple Souverain*, which was left at Gibraltar as a magazine, entered this port. It is not yet known when they will sail for Portugal. The *Orion*, commanded by Sir James Saumarez, sets sail on the 5th or 6th inst. It is said that it will sail alone. The Duke d'Havre who has lately arrived from Spain, has received an order from Lord St Vincent to take his passage on board this ship.

According to the accounts which the French prisoners have given to the English officers, the Republican army lost between 200 and 300 men in the attack upon Alexandria, and about 1500 died of thirst, of heat, or of fatigue, in one of their late marches towards Cairo. Such is the last intelligence which has reached Alexandria; for since the commencement of hostilities with the Mamelukes, there has been no communication between the troops with Buonaparte and those whom he has left in garrison in Alexandria.

When the prizes quitted the coast of Egypt, the garrison of Alexandria was reduced to the greatest want. They had subsisted for some time on the provisions which had been given them from the transports, and as those had not been managed in the most economical manner, there remained little of them in store. It is hardly necessary to observe, that upon a failure of this store, there was not a single bottle of liquor in the city to recruit it.

The utmost confusion took place in the disembarkation of the French troops at Alexandria, in consequence of their having learnt that the English had appeared off that port a few days before. They effected their disembarkation in the greatest confusion, and under an apprehension that the English were close at hand to set fire to their ships. They had neither batteries nor forts to protect them, in such a case, but after their disembarkation they erected them. They had, indeed, when they left France, for little idea with their meeting with any opposition, that they had not victualled their squadron for a homeward-bound passage, relying on the certainty of receiving assistance from the Italian ports.—There was not more than eighteen days provisions on board the prizes, which was much too little for a voyage which at this time of the year is commonly very long.

Sir J. Saumarez, when he passed by Malta, set on shore about 1200 stand of arms, which he distributed among the inhabitants who had revolted against the French. The Maltese had killed about 400 men, who had ventured beyond the fortresses. The French had sufficient flour for their subsistence for some time, but they had no other necessities.

We do not yet know what is the destination of General Stuart. According to some, he is going to Malta; according to others, to Minorca. All that we know here is, that he has under his command some of the best troops from Gibraltar, and that he has also with him some very heavy artillery.

A Portuguese convoy this day came into port, under convoy of a frigate. She was bound from the Azores and Madeira Islands. The frigate had taken a French privateer of 16 guns, which had made prize of one of the squadron that strayed from the fleet. The regiment of Dillon has taken place of the 51st regiment, which was in Calicut Fort. One of the foreign regiments has resumed its former barracks in Lisbon.

The crews of the French prizes, as well as of the three English vessels which brought them in, are in good health.

Extracts from Paris papers received down to the 12th inst.

Letters from Cephalonia and Messina state, that after having sustained several checks, Buonaparte had gained a complete victory over the Pacha Achmet near St Jean d'Acre, and that he was in possession of that place, and of Aleppo, and the principal cities of Syria.

The King of Prussia has forbid the exportation of grain from his kingdom.

It is certain that the Foreign Minister has received dispatches from Buonaparte, stating that that General was master of all Egypt, Jerusalem, Aleppo, and of the whole of the Holy Land, and that he was marching towards Bussora, to take the route for Hindostan.—(*L'Echo*.)

They state from Leghorn, of the 5th Brumaire, Oct. 26, that letters from Aleppo announce that Buonaparte had levied at Cairo a contribution of 600,000 piastres.

From Cleves it is stated, that the whole division of Hauptoul would pass into Brabant, to subdue the rebels. Two regiments were already on their march. The extraordinary couriers do not now pass by Brabant, but by Treves.

The courier sent by the Prussian Government to the Executive Directory, to demand if it would respect the line of neutrality, is on his return to Berlin. The answer appears satisfactory.

It is not true, that the Directory has sent an agent to America.

The English are equipping light vessels and gun boats at Gaeta. It is believed that their project is to make a descent on the coast of Liguria.

There has arrived from Toulon, at St Pierre d'Arenna, a vast quantity of arms and military stores. Some troops of the new requisition have likewise arrived.

It is reported in Switzerland, that Basle and Schaffhausen will be declared in a state of siege by the French—and that with the consent of the Helvetic Directory the cordon as far as Constance will be considerably augmented.

General Brune has arrived at Paris.

A letter from the head-quarters of the army of Italy, dated October 22, states—"That the French army, consisting of 180,000 effective men, without including the Cisalpine legions, is in full march. This formidable army is divided into three columns. One of them, a very strong one, directs its march towards the Neapolitan States."

"General D'Alvinzi commands the Austrian army in Italy. The Archduke Charles is gone to the army in Bavaria."

The Thermometre Politique contains the following letter from Leghorn, dated October 24:—"A vessel from Constantinople and Malta is arrived here under Imperial colours, by which we learn that the French in that island are still in possession of the principal port, and the tower of St Elmo; but that the other parts were occupied by the inhabitants, and that the port itself was blockaded by some English and Portuguese vessels."

The Council of Ancients of the Ligurian Republic has sanctioned, by a majority of one, the decree which suppresses a number of convents. This reform does not affect the class of proprietors of land (*les orders proprietaries*). The individuals, who will be affected, will have a pension, to be paid them by the state.—The fear of overburthening the national treasury, under existing circumstances, has been the cause of delaying the suppression of the mendicant Monks.

## BRUSSELS, 16th Brumaire (Nov. 6.)

Yesterday and the day before, during the whole day there was fighting without intermission upon the canal of Brussels and Antwerp, particularly in the environs of Room, Willebroeck, and of Capelle aux-bois. A part of this last place was burnt by the Republican artillery. The insurgents defended themselves with a rage bordering on despair—they lost a great number in these different actions. An officer and several wounded soldiers have been brought in here.

Yesterday at two o'clock, large detachments of cavalry and infantry, with six pieces of cannon, went from hence to attack the rebels again, conjointly with two other columns of troops. There will probably be this day a general attack of the rebels, and there is reason to hope it will be decisive on the points to which it will be directed. We learn on the other hand, that in the departments of the Lys and the Forests, the rebels have again been beat. Troops from all the armies continue to arrive.

Generals Jourdan and Enrou are arrived at the head-quarters at Friedberg. Every thing wears a warlike aspect on the right bank of the Rhine.

The French have now upon their hands a formidable revolt in the Netherlands—commotions in almost all parts of the Italian States—an insurrection at Malta—a dispute in the Grisons—Switzerland ready to rise upon the slightest promise of support—and a famished and abandoned army in Egypt. They have beside this their navy destroyed—their finances irreparable—and a powerful Confederacy forming against them. What can the Great Nation want more?

The French General Macdonald, commanding at Rome, has published a singular order respecting priests and other ecclesiastical persons. He denounces the pain of death against them if they do not use every effort in their power to appease any tumults which may take place. They are thus to be shot if they appear in mobs and to be shot if they do not disperse them.

A few days since an affecting scene took place in Wapping, between a sailor who had been absent for eight years, and met his wife accidentally at the same house they were in—they thought each other dead; what is remarkable, they never lived together; they are natives of Seven Oaks, and were married in the parish church of St George in the East, and as they were coming out of church, the friends of this young woman, Mary Smith, hurried her into a coach, and sent her into the country. The young man, through grief, entered into the navy, where he has been for eight years, and has saved money enough to put them into business.

The number of highway robberies has lately increased to such a degree as to require a more vigilant exertion of the Police. It is impossible at present to travel upon any of the roads in the neighbourhood of London without almost the certainty of being robbed. One night last week no less than sixteen carriages were stopped on the Hounslow road.

Valuable Literary Property.—Yesterday, the Sunday paper, the Good Informer, was disposed of by auction at Garraway's, for the enormous sum of 19 guineas!—Its sale was stated at 300 per week.

The attendance at the Cockpit, of Members of Parliament, on Monday next, to hear his Majesty's speech, read, it is expected, will be one of the fullest ever known.—Lord Granville Leveson Gower moves the Address upon it in the House of Commons, and Sir H. St John Mildmay seconds it. In the House of Lords, we hear, Lord Darnley moves the Address, and Lord Craven seconds it.

The arrival of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and of Mr Beresford, is supposed to relate to the projected union between the two countries. We understand they have had several meetings with the cabinet ministers on this subject since their coming to this country.

Accounts are now making up at all the public offices of the receipts of the present year, as far as they can be collected. The revenue promises this year to be greater than ever was known.

On Tuesday night arrived in town from France, where they have been prisoners of war since May last,

Colonel Calcraft, Coldstream Guards  
Captain Armstrong, ditto  
Captain Wheatley, First Guards  
Captain Duff, Third Guards.

We have learnt some authentic particulars the late action between the *Leander* of 50 guns, and *Le Genereux* of 74 guns, which we have much pleasure in communicating to the public.

The crew of the *Leander* amounted only to 175 men, and she was crippled from the shure she had in the battle of the Nile. The action however was most warmly supported for six hours, and the *Leander* did not strike till she had fired her last cartridge against the enemy. Thirty-five men were killed on board the *Leander*, and several wounded. Capt. Thompson was severely wounded, Capt. Berry slightly. It is already known that the French ship *Le Genereux* sunk at sea, in consequence of the damage she sustained in the most gallant action, which perhaps has scarcely been equalled even in the very brilliant achievements of the present war.

It would appear that three of the French prizes taken by Lord Nelson have been destroyed.—Two have arrived at Lisbon, and one has been detained at Gibraltar; the other three being old ships, or very much damaged, after being dismantled, have probably been destroyed.—Sir James Saumarez brought with him only three British ships of the line out of the Mediterranean, so that there still remain nine under the command of Lord Nelson.

The secret expedition up the Mediterranean finally failed from Gibraltar on the 21st of October, having on board four thousand troops commanded by General Stuart, and protected by a squadron of ships of war. The public opinion is divided respecting its object, some supposing it is destined against Minorca, and others that Malta is to be attacked. Minorca will a very easy prey, but we believe Malta is the point to which the expedition is bound.

## LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—Nov. 16.

*The Dunseld*, —, from Bengal to Copenhagen, was captured 19th October, by *La Decide* privateer of Bordeaux; recaptured 24th ditto, in lat. 45. 45. long. 9. 21. by the *Diana* frigate, and since drove on shore in Dungeness Bay. The *Hiram*, Stirling, from Liverpool to Halifax, was captured 24th October, by *La Confiance* privateer of Bordeaux; taken on the 9th instant by the General Gordon of York, from which ship she parted in a gale of wind on the 14th, forty-nine leagues to the southward of Ushant.

*The Edeavour*, Croft, from Bristol to Newfoundland, taken on and sent into St. Andrew.

*The Hero*, —, from Quebec to Greenock, is on shore in Lagan Bay in the island of Islay, and it is feared will be lost—Cargo saved.

*The Llandoverly*, Nazeby, from Archangel to Liverpool, been on shore and upset in the Lewis.

*The Ann*, Roper, from Liverpool to Jamaica, is put in Dublin dismantled.

*The American*, Eryilm, from St. Bartholomew's to Stockholm, is totally lost on the coast of Wales.

*The Maria*, Margaretta, Mamon, from Hamburg and Wemouth to Genoa, is put back to Cowes, with much damage.

*The Protecur*, —, from Brazil, is blown up at sea.

*The Alfred*, Pemberton, from Lisbon to Liverpool, taken by a French privateer, and carried into Bilbao.

*The Eliza*, Grayson, from Liverpool to Martinico, has been driven on shore at the Cove of Cork.

*The Fame*, Fortune, from Quebec to Lisbon, is taken and sent for Spain.

*The American ship*, Liddia, —, from Norfolk to Cork was captured by a Privateer, the 28th of October.

*The Ann*, Gilles, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is taken by *La Confiance* Privateer, and carried into Bordeaux.

## MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7—Hamburg, 9

Due—Ireland, 11—Hamburg 2

## —STOCKS—

BANK STOCK 137½  
3 per cent. con. 56½ 55½  
4 per cent. 69 67½ 68 67½  
5 per cent. Ann. 85 83½ 84

INDIA STOCK

Long Ann. 15 9½ 10½

Short 61

Omanium

**Caledonian Mercury**

EDINBURGH—NOVEMBER 19

The French papers down to the date of the 12th instant are arrived.

The insurrection in the Netherlands continue to rage with great fury. However, as we have before said, little hopes are to be entertained of its having a successful issue, unless the Emperor and the King of Prussia will immediately take an active part. The support of these powers, rumour states, has actually been promised to the insurgents.

The accounts given of the victorious progress of BUONAPARTE are taken from the papers of no authority. We have little doubt, that if the Directory had any good news to communicate from this General, they would not for a moment, in the present embarrassing period, keep it from the public.

Several of the Paris journals have lately been suffered to throw out insinuations, that the Egyptian expedition was entirely a plan of Buonaparte's, and that the Directory only permitted it!

But what at the present moment is particularly deserving of notice, is the bold language assumed by some of the members of the councils, few of whom, since the famous 18th Fructidor, have dared to speak their sentiments on any subject, under the apprehension of immediate transportation.

A discussion took place in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th inst., in which the principal speaker in opposition was one Rouchon. The language of the man was extremely strong, as the following passages from his speech, which our limits will not permit us to give at length, will sufficiently evince:—

"In every discussion, said he, 'that has taken place, much has been said of public credit. The establishment of order and regularity in the payment of the



the debt has been called for; but this is not all—one more is necessary, and that which includes many others. The Government shall be regulated by a fixed law, from which it could not deviate under pretence of liberty. He added—"If property, if individual liberty be not respected, if to-day the property of one person be taken by confiscation, and to-morrow that of another—if, instead of the laws, certain men are to be feared, public credit must be destroyed. Nothing but fear and abject servility will be soon in vogue in the department of the state, from the highest to the lowest."

Such language as this was held by certain individuals, supported by the majority of the Convention, a little before the downfall of Robespierre. And as we find a few days since, it appears highly probable that some new political shock is about to take place in Paris. With regard to the question of peace or war, the French journals contain nothing decisive.

By the last Lisbon mail we learn, that the French Directory have forced upon the Court of Spain the same measure with respect to British manufactures and colonial produce, as they have carried into effect in Holland. They have not only prohibited all British goods from being introduced into any Spanish port in central bottoms, but they have also prohibited the raw produce of our colonies, which is not included in the Bataavian decree.

They have gone further even than this.—They have taken inventories of all English goods in the hands of the traders, and have strictly enjoined that they shall not be sold. This decree will for the instant affect the orders we have received from Spain, but it will contribute still further to wound the pride of the court of Madrid, and by that means accelerate the secret negotiation which is on foot for a commercial treaty with England.

Prince Edward (who is just arrived in England) and Prince Ernest are to be created Dukes of Cumberland and Kent, and are to have 12,000l. per annum, granted to them by Parliament, to enable them properly to support their rank and dignity.

The following very handsome and sympathizing letter has been written by Captain Newman, of the Mermaid, to Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart. of Glorat, on the death of his son:

Mermaid, Plymouth, Nov. 8. 1798.

DEAR SIR,

It is with great concern I have to inform you of the death of your son, Mr JAMES STIRLING, in the action of the 17th ult. with La Loire French frigate. The only consolation, Sir, I can offer you on so severe a loss is, that his being my aid-de-camp gave me an opportunity of witnessing his gallantry, and he fell gloriously fighting his King and country's cause. I sincerely sympathize with you and your family on this melancholy event.

I am, &c.  
JAMES NEWMAN NEWMAN.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

We understand the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free Masons in the city and neighbourhood, are to walk in procession by torch-light, on the evening of St Andrew's Day next, from the Parliament House to the King's Arms Tavern, where they are to have an entertainment.

It is understood that Sir JAMES STIRLING, Lord Provost of this city, is to be chosen GRAND MASTER; JOHN TROTTER, Esq. of Morton-hall, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN; and ALEXANDER CHARLES MAITLAND GIBSON, Esq. of Clifton hall, JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN. The Depute and Sublimate Grand Masters have not yet been determined on.

On Thursday evening last, the Lodge EDINBURGH ST JAMES's held a Funeral Meeting, sacred to the memory of Mr JAMES FORBES, mason, late master of that Lodge. The Brother who presided, in an address highly adapted to the solemnity of the meeting, called the attention of the brethren to the interesting and melancholy occasion of their assembling. The senior member also delivered an address of a similar tendency, and the impressions of these, joined with a recollection of the deceased brother, produced feelings which powerfully expressed how much he was respected by all the brethren. The introductory toasts were well suited to the occasion. The poetical compositions were replete with most sublime sentiments, and the tunes well calculated to convey them to the heart. They were sung by some of the brethren eminent for their vocal qualifications. The company was numerous, their demeanour serious and respectful, their feelings were above the power of language to express, and the whole scene solemn beyond description. The effects, it is to be hoped, will be salutary and lasting. Such an example commands imitation, and deserves to be followed by every Lodge who may be so unfortunate as to suffer the loss of a Master alike endeared to them by every amiable virtue, faithful and honourable in the discharge of all the duties of his office.

GREENOCK—Nov. 16.

One of the wretches who was concerned in the murder of the gallant officers of the Hermione frigate, is now in irons on board the Polly tender. This monster, who assumes the name of JACOB FULLER, and is a native of Bremen, came home a-foam on board the Margaret, Captain KILLOCK, arrived at this port from New Providence; on board of which vessel he endeavoured to inflame the crew to commit the same crime as had been done on board the Hermione; holding out as a temptation to them, the plunder they would get on board her; but his infernal machinations were discovered by the cook to Captain KILLOCK, who, till his arrival, was obliged to keep a watchful eye over him, and kept always loaded fire arms in his stateroom, in case of the worst. It is sincerely hoped that this infamous villain will be speedily brought to justice.

Sailed this morning, the Amelia frigate, the Hon. Captain HARRIS, for England.

A mail from Dublin of the 15th inst. arrived to day, but brings no intelligence of importance; WOLFE TONE is stated to be getting better of the wounds he inflicted on himself. The surrender of Holt is confirmed. The Duke of LINCOLN has offered his services to Government for restoring tranquillity in the county of Kildare—they have been accepted of, and his Grace is immediately to rejoin thither.

On Sunday last, a boy belonging to the Eleanor and Janet, of Arbroath, lying at the quay, Newcastle, in endeavouring to reach the boat's rope, unfortunately fell into the Tyne, and was drowned.

There are at present in the Rev. Mr WALKER's garden, south back of Canongate, ripe rasp berries of a fine flavour, an instance among many others, of the remarkable character of this season.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF THEOBALD WOLFE TONE FOR HIGH TREASON.

DUBLIN, NOV. 10.

About half past eleven o'clock the Court-martial met, and was composed of the following persons, viz.

General LORRIS, President.  
Colonel Vandeleur, Colonel Titterton,  
Colonel Daly, Major Armstrong,  
Colonel Wolfe, Captain Corry.

Mr TONE having been brought in, and the charge of high treason read by the Judge Advocate, the usual interrogation was then put to the prisoner, who replied, that it was not his intention to give the Court the trouble of adducing proof to the charge preferred against him; he admitted the facts, as he admitted having recourse to any species of subterfuge. He hoped, if that was the proper stage, to be indulged in reading to the Court a paper which contained the motives of his action, and he trusted that this indulgence would be the reader granted, as he had endeavoured to preserve the utmost moderation of language which his situation admitted of; nor would the paper advert to any thing that was not already to be found in the Reports of the Legislature of the country.

PRESIDENT—"Perhaps the paper may contain matter improper for the Court to hear."

Mr TONE—"The Court will, no doubt, reserve to itself the power of stopping me, if that should be the case; but I repeat that I have taken care to be as moderate as possible in my expressions, and, if any shall be found too strong, notwithstanding my caution, I will not hesitate to adopt such as shall be more consonant to the feelings of my auditors."

JUDGE ADVOCATE—"Do you mean, Mr Tone, that the paper should go before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, along with the decision of the Court?"

Mr TONE—"I have no objection; let the Court in that respect be directed by its own discretion."

A MEMBER (Colonel DALY).—"You don't intend, I suppose, by the paper which you want to read, to deny the charge made against you? You plead guilty of acting traitorously against your King and Country?"

PRISONER—"I have admitted the facts, which certainly is an admission of the charge which you have technically described."

After some short conversation between the members, permission being given, Mr Tone read the paper, which was to the following effect:—

"Mr President, and Gentlemen of the Court—It is not my intention to give you any trouble respecting proof of what has been here advanced against me; my admission of the charge prevents a prolongation of those forms, which could not possibly prove more irksome to you than they would to me. What I have done has been from principle, and a conviction of its rectitude; I seek not mercy; I hope I am not an object of pity; I anticipate the consequence of my capture, and am prepared for the event. The great object of my life has been the independence of my country, and to that object I have made every sacrifice. Placed in honourable poverty, the love of liberty was implanted by nature and by education in my heart; no seduction, no terror could banish them from thence (and seduction and terror have not been spared against me); and to impart the inestimable blessing to the land of my birth, I braved difficulties, bondage, and death. After an honourable combat, in which I strove to emulate the bravery of my gallant comrades, I was made captive, and dragged in irons through the country, not so much to my disgrace, as that of the persons by whom such ungenerous and unmanly orders were given. What I have written and said on the state of Ireland, I here reiterate. The connection with England I have ever considered the bane of Ireland, and have done every thing in my power to break it, and to raise three millions of my countrymen to the rank of citizens."

PRESIDENT—"The Court cannot listen to this."

A MEMBER—"To me it appears as if this paper was read for the purpose of sending abroad impressions of a dangerous nature, through the means of persons who may be attending here for the purpose."

PRESIDENT—"I think there cannot be any persons of that description here."

PRISONER—"I too think there cannot."

JUDGE ADVOCATE—"If what is to follow be of a similar nature with that which you have read, I rather think, Mr TONE, that it must operate to your prejudice."

Mr TONE—"What immediately follows may be deemed exceptionable by the Court, but I think should not; it is but the expression of my thanks to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, a body of men whom I had once the honour to serve."

PRESIDENT—"We shall take care not to introduce any thing that does not apply to the case before us—what you speak of is not at all relative; we cannot hear it."

PRISONER—"I have not said any thing, I do not wish by this paper to say any thing that has not already been mentioned by both Houses of Parliament, where my name has been so often quoted, and not always with the temper and decency befitting grave deliberation. I wish to know whether I am permitted to proceed?"

PRESIDENT—"You must confine yourself to such matter as the Court can hear. You may proceed, Mr TONE."

Here Mr T. resumed as follows—"Having considered the resources of this country, and being convinced that she was too weak to effect her independence without assistance, I sought that assistance in France, and without any intrigue, but acting in the open honesty of my principles, and that love of freedom which has distinguished me, I have been adopted by the French Republic; and, in the active discharge of my duty as a soldier, have acquired what is to me invaluable, and what I will never relinquish—the friendship of some of the best men in France, and approbation and esteem of my brave comrades in arms. It is not the sentence of any Court that can weaken the force or alter the nature of those principles on which I have acted, and which will outlive the hostility of those prejudices which rule for the day; to her I leave the vindication of my fame, and I trust posterity will not listen to her advocacy without being instructed. It is now more than four years since persecution forced me from this country, and I need hardly say that personally I cannot be involved in any thing which has happened in my absence. In my efforts to accomplish the freedom of Ireland, I would never have had recourse to any other than open and manly war; there have been atrocities committed on both sides which I lament; and if the generous spirit which I have assisted to raise in the breasts of Irishmen has degenerated into a system of assassination, I believe that all who have had any knowledge of me from my infancy to the present hour, will be ready

to admit, that no man in existence would more heartily regret that any tyranny of circumstances or policy should so pervert the natural disposition of my countrymen.

I have little more to say. Success is all in this life, and unfavourable by her, virtue becomes vicious in the ephemeral ellimation of those who attach every merit to prosperity. In the glorious race of patriotism, I have pursued the path which WASHINGTON has trod in America, and KOSCIUSKO in Poland. Like the latter, I have failed to effect the freedom of my country; and unlike both, have forfeited my life. I have done my duty, and I have no doubt the Court will do theirs; and I have only to add, that a man who has thought and acted as I have done, should be armed against the fear of death."

Mr Tone Having here ended from the written paper, the Judge Advocate asked him if there was any thing else which he wished to say? to which the prisoner replied, if he was not to be brought up again, previous to the determination of the Court, he would take the present opportunity of offering a few words more.

The President desired him to proceed.

Mr TONE—"I believe that I stand under the same circumstances of our emigrants in France, and I only wish to experience that indulgence which the sympathy of honourable feeling, and the magnanimity of the French Republic granted to CHARENTE and SOMERSET, in allowing them the death of a soldier. In requesting to be shot, I yield to no personal feeling, and am only directed by a respect for the uniform which I wear, and the brave army in which I have had the honour to serve. From the papers which I yesterday delivered to the Brigade Major, it will be seen that I am as regularly breveted an officer in the French service, as any who now hear me have been in the British service; and it will also be seen that I have not sought or obtained my commission as a protection against the consequences of coming to this country in a hostile character."

JUDGE ADVOCATE—"The acceptance of a commission in the French service amounts to a positive proof of the charge against you; but I suppose its production is merely intended to show that you are an officer of France."

Here the papers alluded to were produced, which were a brevet and letter of service, signed by the President of the Directory, and the Minister of War, by which it appeared that the prisoner was Chef de Brigade.

The President having asked why these papers applied to the prisoner the surname of Smith as well as that of Tone? he replied, that he went to France from America, and it having been necessary that he should have a passport, he took the first he could get, which ran in the name of SMITH; and, on arriving in France, he was necessarily registered by that name; indeed, he said, it was very common with French soldiers to have what they term a *nom de guerre*. "I know (said Mr Tone) that I reap no protection from producing my commission, and, as I can have no doubt of the decision of the Court, the sooner the Lord Lieutenant's approbation of the sentence can be obtained, the better. I could wish, if possible, that my fate were determined in an hour."

To this the PRESIDENT replied, "That this Court would immediately proceed to a consideration and judgment of the case, and would make no delay in transmitting the result to his Excellency."

Mr TONE having then thanked the Court for the attention with which he had been heard, was remanded to the Fleet, and the Court was cleared of all but the members.

Throughout the whole of the proceedings the prisoner preferred the greatest fortitude and collection of mind and manner; indeed, at first he appeared a little agitated, but it was a defection of nerve, not courage; but, in a very little time, he was perfectly assured. He was dressed in the French uniform suited to his rank, being a long blue coat, buttoning half way down the front; the cape and cuffs scarlet richly embroidered, and on each shoulder a very rich epaulet; his pantaloons were blue, with embroidered bands at the knee, and the tops of his half boots were also laced; he wore a large cocked hat, with the tri-coloured cockade.

Copy of a Letter from T. W. TONE, to Major-General the Earl of CAVAN.

"MY LORD, Derry Prison, 12th Primrose, an. 6. (3d Nov. 1798) N. S.

"On my arrival here, Major CHESTER informed me, that his orders from your Lordship, in consequence, as I presume, of the directions of Government, were, that I should be put in irons. I take it for granted those orders were issued in ignorance of the rank I have the honour to hold in the armies of the French Republic; I am in consequence to apprise your Lordship, that I am breveted as Chef de Brigade in the infantry, since the 1st Messidor, an. 4; that I have been promoted to the rank of Adjutant-General the 2d Nivose, an. 6; and, finally, that I have served as such, attached to General HARDY, since the 3d Thermidor, an. 6, by virtue of the orders of the Minister at War; Major CHESTER, to whom I have shewn my commissions, can satisfy your Lordship as to the fact, and General HARDY will ascertain the authenticity of the documents.

"Under these circumstances, I address myself to your Lordship as a man of honour and a soldier;—and I do protest, in the most precise and strongest manner, against the indignity intended against the honour of the French army in my person; and I claim the rights and privileges of a prisoner of war, agreeable to my rank and situation in an army not less to be respected in all points than any other which exists in Europe.

"From the situation your Lordship holds under your Government, I must presume you have a discretionary power to act according to circumstances—and I cannot for a moment doubt but what I have now explained to your Lordship will induce you to give immediate orders that the honour of the French nation, and the French army be respected in my person—and that of course I shall suffer no coercion other than in common with the rest of my brave comrades, whom the fortune of war has for the moment deprived of their liberty.

"I am, my Lord, with great respect,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"T. W. TONE, *dit* SMITH, Adj. Gen."

Answer from Major General the Earl of CAVAN, to THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

"SIR, Buncrana, Nov. 5, 1798.

"I have received your letter of this date from Derry gaol, in which you inform me that you consider your being ordered into irons as an insult and degradation to the rank you hold in the army of the French Republic, and that you protest in the most precise and strongest manner against such indignity. Had you been a native of France, or of any other country not belonging to the British Empire, indisputably it would be so; but the

motive that directed me to give the order I did this morning for your being put in irons was, that I looked on you (and you have proved yourself) a traitor and rebel to your Sovereign and native country, and as such you shall be treated by me.

"I shall enforce the order I gave this morning; and I lament as a man the fate that awaits you;—every indulgence shall be granted you by me individually, that is not inconsistent with my public duty.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant,  
"CAVAN, Major Gen."

LETTER.

GENERAL HUMBERT—TO THE LORD BISHOP OF KILLALA.

MY LORD, DUBLIN, Oct. 26, 1798.

On the point of returning to France, I think it incumbent on me to testify in a particular manner the sentiments with which you have uniformly inspired me.

From the moment that I had the opportunity of being acquainted with you, I ceased not to regret that chance and my duty as a soldier obliged me, by carrying the scourge of war into your neighbourhood, to disturb the domestic felicity which you enjoyed, and to which you were every way entitled.—I should be happy indeed, if, on my return to my country, I might flatter myself that I had acquired some pretension to your esteem. Independently of the particular reasons I have for loving and respecting you, the description that Citizen CHARENTE has given me of all your acts of goodness to him and his officers, as well before as after the retaking of Killala, must for ever claim from me the tribute of esteem and gratitude. I beg the favour of your Lordship to accept this acknowledgement of it, and to share it with your valuable family.

I am, with the highest respect, my Lord,  
Your most humble servant.

The state of Ireland varies little from that which for two months past we have described:—The profusion of mercy which has been poured throughout this country, does not seem to have operated to produce the beneficial effects which might have been reasonably hoped; assassination and plunder have not yet entirely ceased, nor have the unfortunate counties of Wicklow and Wexford yet arrived at any prospect of restored tranquillity for the ensuing winter.

FRANCIS BRODERIP.

Rate Partner in the House of LORRAN & BRODERIP.

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility and Public in general, that he continues to carry on the late business of LORRAN & BRODERIP, with Mr Wilkinson, and under the firm of Broderip and Wilkinson, and that he has not the least connection with Mr Longman, his late Partner, or with the house of Longman, Clement, & Co. who advertise as successors to Longman and Broderip, in the houses of Tottenham Court Road and Chesapeake, but that he has removed the whole of his concern to the Haymarket.

F. B. gratefully acknowledges the favours already conferred upon him, and begs leave to assure his Friends, that from a long established correspondence on the Continent, he is enabled to import all new publications of merit; and from the system he intends to pursue, all orders directed to Broderip and Wilkinson, No. 13, Haymarket, London, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and attention.

The division of the concern having been long in contemplation, F. B. has some time since established a separate manufactory, furnished with the best seasoned materials, and has engaged the best of the workmen from his late manufactory, who have been under his directions many years, and whose superior abilities in the excellent workmanship and fine tone of their instruments, particularly of the New Invented Patent Piano-forte, with additional keys, have been long acknowledged.

WIGTOWN SHIRE LAND-TAX.

WE, three of the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution an act of the 38th of his present Majesty, c. 60. for the Redemption and Purchase of the LAND-TAX of this County, do hereby give notice, That we will hold a meeting, on Thursday the 22d current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Sheriff Clerk's Office in Wigtown, and at the same place and hour every Thursday following, till the 25th December next, the time limited by the act, within which offers by persons entitled to preference intending to contract for their land-tax must be made.

And we give intimation to all persons who are entitled to such preference, and who are desirous of redeeming their land-tax, that they will, without delay, produce to James FRASER, writer in Wigtown, our clerk, a schedule or description in writing of their properties, the land-tax of which they propose to redeem, and two of the Commissioners of Supply will grant a schedule and certificate of such land-tax; and which schedule and certificate, accompanied with a signed offer by the heritor or his agent for such redemption, and evidence of their title, will fall to be lodged with the said James FRASER, and that either on or before the 22d current, or on or before any of the other days hereby appointed, that the contracts appointed by the act may be entered into on or before the said 25th December next. The offers will be considered in the order they are lodged with the Clerk, so that heritors should not delay in giving them in; and where they decline redeeming by a writing under their hands, then the persons in remainder are entitled to the next preference, either before the said 25th December next, or down to the 25th March 1799, agreeable to the act, they applying and producing the like evidence with the heritors.

We also give intimation to all persons entitled to such preference, and to persons in remainder, where a preference is declined, whose land tax does not exceed £1. 5s. Sterling annually, that that they are entitled, between the 25th December next, to redeem by a joint trustee, who falls to produce schedules, certificates, and offers in the like manner as those whose land tax exceeds that sum.

Those heritors whose valuations are in dispute, may apply to the Commissioners of Supply of the County, in common form for having such valuations divided, and the land tax separately ascertained.

Persons wishing information, with regard to the objects of this advertisement, may apply to the said James FRASER.

JAS. FRASER, Clerk. JOHN D. HAY.

Wigtown, Nov. 15, 1798. J. B. MAITLAND.

WILL. MCCONNELL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WM. ROBERTSON Auctioneer. THERE will be sold on Monday the 26th current, in the Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, the Effects of the Sequestered Estate of Mrs MARY GALL, Broker there, consisting of a very large & valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Several Eight Day Clocks, Carpeting in the web of different patterns; a very Large Mirror elegantly ornamented, and a large Mahogany Shower Bath, all of the very best quality, new and fashionable.

The sale to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue every day until all is sold off.—Credit will be given, on finding proper security.

Peter Scott, Kincaid's Court, Cowgate, trustee on the said sequestered estate, hereby again intimates to those who have furniture belonging to Mrs GALL, and also to those that are indebted to her in any manner of way, will immediately return the goods, and pay the debts, or send a note thereof to the trustee, otherwise proceedings will be raised against them, many of whom are already known, and others suspected.

Any person willing to take Mrs GALL's Dwelling-house and Ware-room in the Horse Wynd until Whitsunday next, will please apply to the trustee immediately, which they will get upon moderate terms.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, DIRECT, The Union Shipping Company's Armed Steam, GLASGOW PACKET, JAMES TAYLOR Master, Will take in goods till to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock, when she will sail direct. Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, November 29, 1798.



# SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Creditors of ROBERT GILLIES, Merchant in Perth, to see a state of his affairs in the hands of Robert Oliphant, merchant, Glasgow, the trustee, till the 17th December, at noon, when they will receive their dividends.

JOHN and WILLIAM DONALDSON, Merchants, Greenock, to meet in the house of Chas. Currie, vintner, Glasgow, on the 6th December, at one P.M. to consider on an offered composition.

JAMES BALLINGALL, Wright and Builder in Perth, to see a state of his affairs in the hands of Laurence Robertson, merchant there, the trustee, till the 29th November current, when they will receive their dividends.

PETER FARRER, late Bleicher in Rutherglen, to receive their second dividend at the counting-house of Francis Baikie, merchant, Glasgow, on the 17th December, at noon.

# DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the parish of ST VIGOR, in Forfarshire, (Continued from our last.)

John Peter, elder, Society	L. 5 0	T. Maxwell, farm. L. 10 0	5 0
Robert Peter, do.	5 0	James Wyllie	2 0
A. Fairweather, do.	5 0	Joseph Knowles	1 6
John Brown, do.	5 0	John Thom	1 0
A. Simpson, do.	5 0	John Low	1 0
John Mather	2 0	James Watt	1 6
William Bennet	2 0	David Hay	0 6
John Davidson	2 0	Alexander Williamson	2 6
Wm. Findlay, farmer	2 0	John Peter, preses of St	1 18 0
Alex. Smith, smith	5 0	Vigian's Society L. 1	18 0
Alex. Anderson, farmer	L. 1 0	James Baik, elder, collected by him	1 8 0
James Doward	0 3	John Peter, elder, collected by him	0 17 6
James Anderson	2 6		

Subscriptions in the parish of TANNADYCE, in Forfarshire.

Peter Grant, Glen-ly	L. 2 0	James Jefferson	L. 1 0
Rev. Mr. John Bunt, minister	5 0	William Watt	1 0
Wm. Enslay, school-master	0 5	John Scott	2 6
John Doug	1 0	William Sim	1 0
James Rattray, for himself and son Thomas	13 0	Andrew Barron	5 0
David Fyfe, junior	10 6	William Henry	2 6
Charles Black	3 0	James Watt	2 6
David Black	3 0	Captain James Shaw, at Kinnally, annual-ly during the war	L. 1 1 0
George Black	1 0	David Paterson, an old soldier	70 6
David Baillie	10 6	R. Mitchell, flaxdresser	5 0
William Baillie	10 6	J. Smith, shoemaker	12 6
John Whammond	5 0	Marg. Nicol, his wife	5 0
David Barrie	5 0	Janet Nicol	2 6
George Wilkie	5 0	J. Nicol, shoemaker	5 0
James Bruce	5 0	George Bayne, do.	2 0
John Winter, senior	5 0	James Irvine, do.	1 0
William Milne	5 0	James Sinclair, do.	1 0
James Fern	5 0	John Gordon	1 0
James Sandeman, junior	10 6	G. Lighton, lint-miller	0 6
Robert Henry	10 6	D. Webster, weaver	2 6
James Sandeman, senior	1 0	J. Bertie, merchant	3 0
Charles Stewart	2 6	J. Langlands, weaver	1 0
Thomas Loudon	7 6	D. Langlands, do.	1 0
David Nicol	10 0	R. Bruce, shoemaker	2 0
William Finlay	4 0	D. Stewart, do.	0 6
Andrew Dundas	3 0	John Striton	2 6
John Addison	2 6	John Gracie, dyker	2 6
Robert Lindsay	2 6	Wm. Winter, weaver	1 0
James Low	2 6	R. Bruce, merchant	2 6
George Edwards	4 0	James Jack, weaver	2 6
George Smith	5 0	R. Brown, shepherd	2 6
Stene Smyth	5 0	J. Ogilvy, hammerman	1 0
William Wilson	2 0	David Young	2 6
John Whyte	2 0	R. Miller, wauker	3 0
John Webster	0 6	Peter Miller	2 0
David Low	1 0	T. Barrow, weaver	2 6
John Lindsay	5 0	John Winter, do.	1 0
David Mathers	1 0	Wm. Wilkie, jun. do.	1 0
David Addison	2 6	Wm. Wilkie, jun. do.	1 0
John Duncan	2 6	D. Whammond, do.	1 0
James Barry	10 6	J. Ogilvy, shoemaker	2 6
Robert Watson	5 0	G. Milne, merchant	10 6
John Monro	5 0	C. Fenton, tailor	1 0
John Smith	5 0	D. Robbie, weaver	1 0
Ditto for his wife and children	5 6	David Grant, do.	0 6
David Fyfe, senior	10 6	J. Miller, wright	5 0
John Pocock, for himself and two sons	L. 1 0	John Simpson, do.	2 6
James Wilkie	5 0	J. Mackay, hammerman	2 6
James Henry	5 0	James Sim, weaver	2 6
William Gordon	5 0	Wm. Sim, sen. and jun.	5 0
Alexander Guthrie	10 0	J. Wilkie, shoemaker	1 0
David Muriison, junior	5 0	Alex. Stott, do.	1 0
		D. Fettes, lint-miller	1 0
		To be continued.	

Subscriptions in the parish of KINNETTLES, in Forfarshire.

A Lady	L. 1 0
Alexander Bower, Esq. of Kincardrum	5 0
Rev. Mr. David Ferney, minister	3 0
William Milne, shoemaker	0 2
John Anderson, day-labourer	0 2
Donald McKenzie	0 5
Peter Nicol, tailor	0 2
Alexander Fairweather, weaver	0 2
Thomas Fairweather, ditto	0 2
Mr. David Brienan, preacher	1 0
David Brown, weaver	0 2
David Rae, ditto	0 1 6
Alexander Rae, ditto	0 1 6
William Wilkie, labouring servant	0 1 0
James Paton, weaver	0 1 0
Donald McFarlane	0 5
James Bruce, wright	0 5
John Milne, wright, Bogg	0 2
James Nicol, weaver	0 1 6
John Lindsay	0 1 0
Robert Wynd, weaver	0 1 0
George Chapline, and two sons	0 12 0
David Whitten, Mill of Kinnettles	0 5 0
John Elder, weaver	0 1 0
John Roger, ditto	0 1 0
William White, ditto	0 2 6
John Gook, grieve at Brighton	0 5 0
George Souter, wright, Milltown	0 3 0
James Ure, gardener at Brighton	0 5 0
Alexander Ellis, weaver	0 2 0
William Miller, brewer at Dougalstown	0 8 0
David Uquhart, grieve at Kinnettles	0 5 0
Peter Smith, cook at Brighton	0 5 0
George Thom, brewer at Bogg	0 4 6
Charles Maikie, labouring servant Ingelston	0 1 6
James Millar, mason, Milltown	0 3 0
James Findlay, brewer's servant, Bogg	0 2 6
William Thom, jun. weaver, Coldside	0 5 0
David Brown, sen. weaver	0 3 0
Robert Buthart, farmer, Leccoway	0 5 0
John Neish, day-labourer	0 2 0
Thomas Dick, farmer, Kinnettles	1 0 0
David Sturrock, at Ditto	0 5 0
James Arnot, farmer, Ingelston	1 0 0
Robert Nicol, weaver	0 1 0
William Hunter, servant, Ingelston	0 1 0
James Samson, labouring servant, ditto	0 1 6
William Donaldson, ditto, ditto	0 1 6
James Rac, weaver	0 1 6
James Sazon and Son, weavers	0 3 0
Alexander Booth, ditto	0 1 6
Alexander Bell, farmer, Mill of Inverigthy	0 12 6
John Lindsay, schoolmaster	0 3 0
William Laird, weaver	0 1 6
Thomas Watson, farmer on Lochmilla	0 2 0
James Fenton, lint miller	0 2 0
John Ritchie, do. at do.	0 1 6
David Ormiston, day-labourer	0 1 6
James Hood, weaver	0 1 0
Donald Stewart, day-labourer	0 1 0
John Ramsay, farmer, Frithuappie	0 5 0
William Thom, weaver, Coldside	0 5 0
George Henry, servant at Inverigthy	0 5 0
Margaret Sadler at Manse	0 1 0
David Hood, a boy, at Milltown	0 10 6

# WOOD FOR SALE.

# IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

ABOUT 1500 TREES, consisting of Ash, Elm, and Plane, but chiefly Ash, to be sold in Lots, by public roup, on Monday the 26th day of November instant, at BALLINBREICH, in the parish of Fife. The Wood is situated within two miles of the port of Newburgh, and lies so near the south bank of the river Tay that vessels can come close up to it.

The Wood will be shown by Alexander Russel, farmer at Ballinbreich.

# TO BE SOLD

By public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 26th November current, between the hours of one and two afternoon, if not previously sold by private bargain.

THE LANDS OF PITNAMON, DROMACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PHESDO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of moor, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one-third of the property is let upon leases of moderate duration, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 240 acres arable, besides pasture, to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l. per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 366l. Scots.—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have as much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the tithes are valued and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will show the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamon will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

# LANDS TO SELL

To be sold by public roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November current, at two o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

THE LANDS OF FAIRLIEHOPE, in the parish of Linlithgow and shire of Peebles. These lands consist of about 1000 Scots acres, of excellent dry sheep pasture, abound in mair gams, and are situated within 14 miles of Edinburgh, and within half a mile of the turnpike road leading to Biggar and Leadhills.

The river North Esk has its rise in the grounds, and for above two miles forms the march of the Lands on the east side, and also the boundary betwixt the counties of Tweeddale and Mid-Lothian.

In one of the hills upon the estate, two regular veins of mineral clay and spar have been discovered, which in the opinion of Judges, bear good appearance of lead.

The Lands hold of a subject superior, and are at present let at 113l. Sterling gross rent, upon a lease which will expire at Whitsunday 1807.

The articles and conditions of sale, and title deeds of the property (which are clear) are in the hands of Messrs Johnston and Strachan, writers to the signet, to whom application may be made for further particulars.

# ESTATE OF DELGATY.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 22d day of November current, between the hours of one and two afternoon, if not previously sold by private bargain.

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE OF DELGATY. This estate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and millraces thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haugh and Ashogle, all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and tithes of the tithes of the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing 7360 acres are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and Coal. The whole estate is well accommodated with moss.

The estate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 4600l. Scots. The present gross rental, converting the virtual and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 2000l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Mansion House is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house 213 acres of full grown trees, and more than 400 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds.—Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and situation of this large and extensive estate are so well and generally known, as to require neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper. A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.

Charles Beggy, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup House, to John Burnett, Esq. of Ellrick; or Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

# ESTATE IN PERTHSHIRE FOR SALE.

THE LORDSHIP OF KINCARDINE, comprehending the BARONY OF KINCARDINE, the LANDS OF LURG, with the Tithes thereof included; the BARONY OF TULLIALLAN, with the Right of Patronage of the Parish Church of Tulliallan, and sundry other lands and heritages, all lying in the parish of Tulliallan, and sheriffdom of Perth.

This estate is delightfully situated on the north side of the Frith of Forth, along which it stretches for upwards of three miles being about four miles to the westward of Culross, three miles to the eastward of Clackmannan, and twelve miles from Stirling. It contains several extensive young plantations of fir, interspersed with oak and larch, from ten to thirty years old, and a great quantity of thriving and valuable full-grown timber of various kinds, beautifully disposed through the grounds.

The whole abounds in coal, and in quarries of excellent free stone, particularly the farm of Longnatt, bordering on the Frith, where undertakers for building frequently employ quarriers, there being a pier for shipping the stones. There is also iron stone on some of the farms.

From the nature of the coast, and the great abundance of stone and timber the estate affords for embankments, a considerable tract of fine rich ground, not less than 100 acres, might be gained from the sea, at a moderate expense.

By an accurate survey of the estate made this summer, it is ascertained to contain in whole 1686 acres Scots measure, whereof 963 acres are rich arable land, 230 acres pasture, 352 acres planting, 108 acres water, eight acres stances for houses and yards, and 25 acres small fens.—The present free rent is only about 1370l. Sterling, of which about 90l. consists of feu-duties; but the greater part of the leases expire in 1800 and 1801, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended upon.

The valued rent is upwards of 2400l. Scots, thereby affording six freehold qualifications in the county, as the whole estate holds of the Crown.

The old Castle of Tulliallan is presently in ruins; but there are many very eligible situations for building upon the lands.

The thriving and populous sea-port town of Kincardine, situated upon the estate, is erected into a burgh of barony, it possesses a safe and commodious haven, to which many vessels belong; and it is believed the inhabitants would cheerfully contribute towards building a pier. There are sundry waste spots of ground in the town, which, though not at present rented may be feued out to advantage.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Dundas and Robertson, clerks to the signet, who are ready to treat for a sale by private bargain, and who are possessed of the title-deeds, a plan and measurement of the estate, and a report and estimate by the surveyor, of the value of the farms, if out of lease.

Thomas Hutchinson, baron-officer at Kincardine, will shew the lands.

# COUNTY AND TOWN OF ELGIN.

To be sold by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 20th current, at six o'clock in the evening, in One Lot, or in the following Lots, as intending purchasers may incline, if not previously sold by private bargain:

THE ESTATES OF LEUCHARS, DUNKINTY, ST ANDREWS, CALCOATS, and HARVIESHAUGH, situated in the parishes of Elgin, Urquhart, and St Andrew's, as described in former advertisements.

I. THE MANSION OF LEUCHARS, and LANDS round the same. The rent, including the value put upon the lands in the proprietor's possession, nursery ground, small garden, plantations, and belts, is 438l. 2s. 2d.

II. BACLEYS and others. The rent, including the value put upon clumps and plantations, is 236l. 13s. 8d.

III. THE EARL'S CARSE, with an offering proportion of the adjacent community—Rent 14l. 5s. Sterling.

These lots have an exclusive right in the extensive mosses of Meft, which may be improved to advantage. If they are divided, each lot will have a large and valuable share.

The public burdens amount only to 3l. 3s. 10d. 8-12ths Sterling.

IV. THE MAINS OF DUNKINTY, and others. The rent, including the value put upon a small plantation, is 115l. 11s. 8d.

V. ST ANDREWS, with a large portion of the adjoining plantation, as marked off on the ground. The rent with the value put upon the proportion of the plantation, is 85l. 1s. 11d.

VI. GILMORESIDE, with 21 acres or thereby of the plantation adjacent. The rent, including the value put upon the 11 acres, is 23l.

If the purchaser of this lot inclines, he may have immediate access, on reasonable terms.

VII. THE HAUGH OF FATTACKS nearest Elgin, with the plantation northwards. The rent, with the value put upon the plantation, is 11l. 16s.

VIII. FATTACKS, Two Clumps, and a part of the Plantation eastward. The rent, including the value put upon the clumps and plantation is 24l. 10s.

IX. BARELATHILLS, TWO ENCLOSURES OF CALCOATS eastward, and WALKER'S CROFT. The rent, with the value put upon the interjected plantations, is 55l. 18s. 2d.

X. WESTER CALCOATS. The rent, including the value put upon the belis, plantations, and improvable ground, is 43l. 10s.

XI. THE MAINS OF CALCOATS and others, eastward from the main drain. Including the value put upon a plantation, the rent is 162l. 7s. 9d.

XII. THAT PART OF CALCOATS possessed by Mr Sellar.—The rent is 19l. 5s. 10d.

The public burdens affecting the last nine lots amount to 29l. 4s. 8d., and will be paid proportionally to the present rents and valuations.

XIII. THE SUPERIORITY of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th lots, with a Feu-duty of 20s. Sterling out of each in full of all casualties. This Superiority will afford considerably more than one Freehold Qualification.

XIV. HARVIESHAUGH, HOUSE, Offices, and Gardens in the College, and Seats in the Churches of Elgin. The rent, including a moderate yearly value put upon the house and offices, is 87l. 14s.

The only public burden affecting this lot is 6s. 8d. of stipend paid to the minister of Elgin. The tithes are exhausted.

The real rents paid by tenants amount to

L. 1173	7	11	3-12
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Lands in the heritor's possession, valued yearly at

39	9	4
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Nursery Grounds and Small Gardens, valued yearly at

5	0	0
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Plantations, Clumps, and Belts, exclusive of the Wood, valued yearly at

91	10	0
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Improvable Ground, valued yearly at

5	0	0
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The public burdens above-mentioned, amount to

L. 1314	7	3-12
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Free Rent, L. 1278 12 0 1-12

At same time will be sold, A FEU at Lossiemouth, with the Lime Shade, Coal Cellar, and small Loft erected thereon.

Those who are treating for a private sale of the lands, will address the proprietor, John Innes, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Intending purchasers will satisfy themselves as to the boundaries of the estates, and of the lots as now marked off on the ground. Thomas Jack at Leuchars, will shew the lands, and these boundaries.

SALE OF KINNORDY AND INVERCARITY, in the County of Forfar, and the day of roup postponed.

To be sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of January 1799, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, in place of Thursday the 29th November instant, appointed for a General Fast.

THE LANDS and ESTATES OF KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parish of Kinnordy, and county of Forfar, in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY, with the Farm of KINTYRIE, comprehending the mansion-house, office-houses, and garden of Kinnordy, as laid down and delineated on a plan and measurement thereof, lately made out by Mr Ainslie, land-surveyor, whereby it appears this lot contains 2704 acres.

The mansion-house and offices of Kinnordy are lately built and erected upon a very extensive scale, elegantly finished and in a complete state of repair, and only one mile distant from the thriving market-town of Kinnordy, and 16 miles from Dundee. The garden was, within these four years, made out at a great expense, having a large hot-house and hot walks, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, producing a great quantity of fruit.

On this lot is also included the Loch of Kinnordy, which contains marle of an excellent quality, supposed to be inexhaustible, and for which there is a constant demand.

The proprietor has a heritable right to the tithes, which are valued, and the minister obtained an augmentation last winter session. The church and manse are new and substantial, and in a complete state of repair. A freehold qualification in the county, if required, will be given along with this lot, at an adequate price.

LOT II.—The Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, so far as delineated on Mr Ainslie's plan, by which they contain 1161 acres, with the ancient Castle and Garden of Invercarity, only three miles distant from Kinnordy, and delightfully situated upon the banks of the Waters of Esk, Prozen, and Carity, and where they all conjoin. The beautiful and very romantic situation of this place is too well known to require any description, and upon which there are very extensive woods and plantations, all in the most thriving condition, and of great value. The farms of Wester Shiehill, Quiech, Auchnagray, Turfachie, and Coscacks, are also included